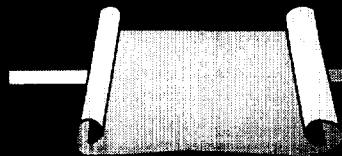


Joint CMA DOE Chemical Safety Workshop

Risk Mapping for Prioritizing Waste Management Activities at Pantex

Robert W Johnson



DOE Need:

Pantex Waste Mgmt.
Risk-based prioritization
Effects of budget cuts



Chemical Industry Technology:

Integrated costs + risks
Scenario-based analysis



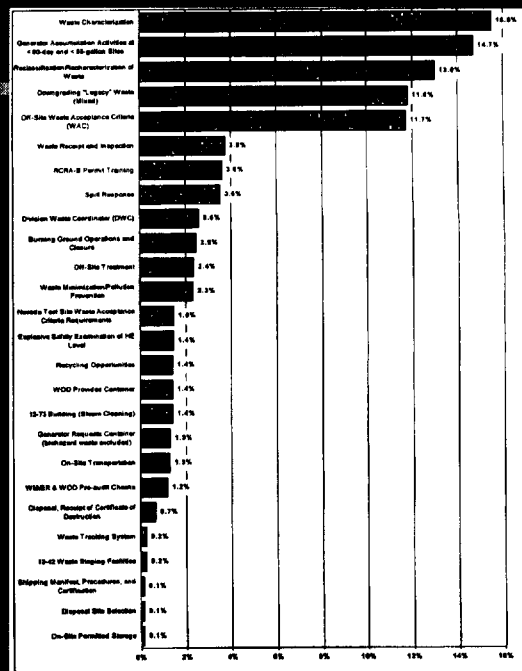
Bareille



Background

A risk analysis
ranks things by risk.

It shows where new resources can be spent to reduce risk.



Background (continued)

Operations management also needs to know:

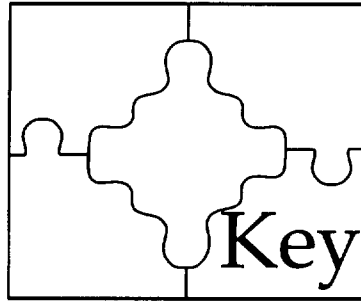
- the impact of *discontinuing* activities
- relative risks of proposed new projects
- how to optimize resources
- priorities for competing activities

Pantex

Plutonium Management & Disposition

- Key Elements of Risk Mapping

*- Risk Mapping Applied to
Pantex Waste Management*



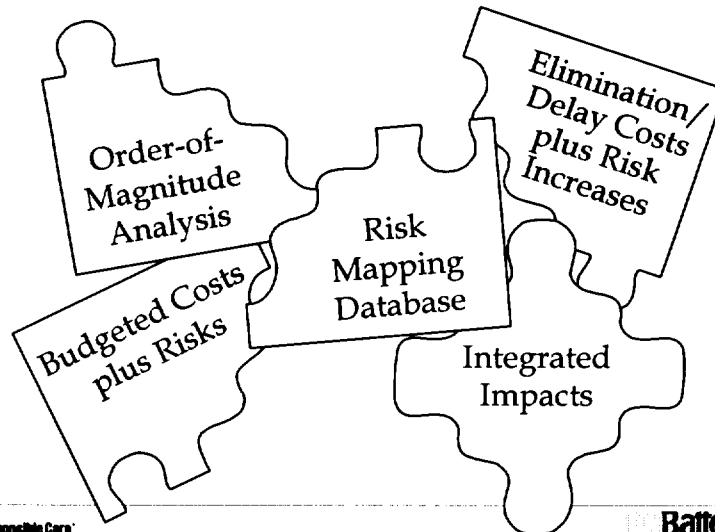
Key Elements of Risk Mapping



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Five Key Elements



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KEY ELEMENT #1

Budgeted Costs
plus Risks

**What is the total, long-term cost
of something?**

- Budgeted (expected) costs

PLUS

- Non-budgeted liabilities that may
or may not be realized (*risks*)



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Example 1

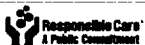
Budgeted Costs
plus Risks

**What is the total, long-term cost of
owning a home?**

- Expected costs (mortgage, furnishings,
utilities, maintenance, taxes, insurance)

PLUS

- Non-budgeted liabilities (unexpected
repairs and expenses, uninsured losses,
lawsuits, work injuries, etc.)



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Example 2

Budgeted Costs
plus Risks

What is the total, long-term cost of chlorine water treatment?

- Expected costs (facilities, materials, operations, routine maintenance, EHS, overheads, insurance)

PLUS

- Non-budgeted liabilities (e.g., accidental chlorine release risk)



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Cost + Risk

Budgeted Costs
plus Risks

How can *expected costs* be combined with *risks*?

- Life cycle costs + life cycle risks

OR

- Annual costs + annualized risks



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Cost + Risk

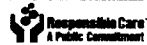
Budgeted Costs
plus Risks

How can *expected costs* be
combined with *risks*?

- Life cycle costs + life cycle risks

OR

- Annual costs + annualized risks



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Cost + Risk = ?

Budgeted Costs
plus Risks

FY Budgeted Cost

+ Annualized Risk

Total Annual Liability



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Units of Measure

Budgeted Costs
plus Risks

FY Budgeted Cost	(\$/yr)
+ Annualized Risk	(\$/yr)
<hr/>	
Total Annual Liability	(\$/yr)



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KEY ELEMENT #2

Elimination/
Delay Costs
plus Risk
Increases

What *benefits* are provided by something?

- Budgeted (expected) **benefits**

PLUS

- Accident avoidance that may or may not be realized (*safeguards*)



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Measurement of Benefits

Elimination/
Delay Costs
plus Risk
Increases

Benefits can be measured
by determining the impact of
not doing something.

- Eliminate
- Delay



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Example 1

Elimination/
Delay Costs
plus Risk
Increases

What is the total, long-term benefit of
owning a home?

- If you decide **not** to own a home:
 - No equity accrual
 - Loss of social/cultural benefits
- If you **delay** owning a home one year:
 - Same as above, with lesser impact



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Example 2

Elimination/
Delay Costs
plus Risk
Increases

What is the total, long-term benefit of having an emergency relief system?

- If it is decided to **eliminate** the ERS:
 - No expected (certain) impacts
 - Increased risk of noncompliance penalties
 - Increased risk of bursting vessel explosion for system protected by ERS



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Total "Benefit"

Elimination/
Delay Costs
plus Risk
Increases

Expected Impacts if Eliminated
+ Annualized Risk Increase

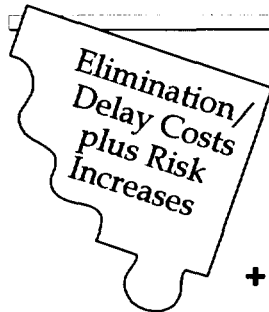
Total Liability if Eliminated



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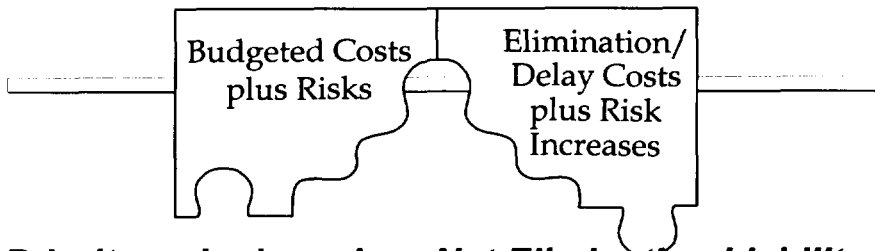
Units of Measure



$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Expected Impacts} & & (\$/\text{yr}) \\
 + \text{ Annualized Risk Increase} & & (\$/\text{yr}) \\
 \hline
 \text{Total Liability} & & (\$/\text{yr})
 \end{array}$$



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Priority order based on *Net Elimination Liability*:

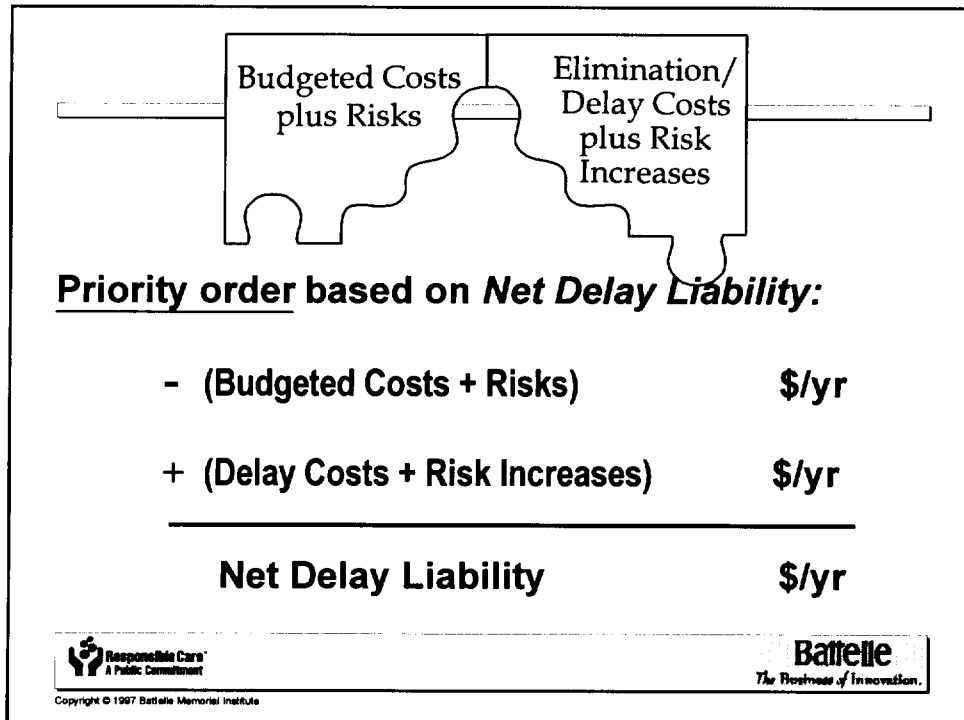
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 - & & (\text{Budgeted Costs} + \text{Risks}) \\
 + & & (\text{Elimination Costs} + \text{Risk Increases}) \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Net Elimination Liability



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KEY ELEMENT #3

Order-of-Magnitude Analysis

Estimating cost & risk parameters on an order-of-magnitude basis gives sufficient precision to differentiate and prioritize.

- Minimize effort
- Analyze quantitatively
- Match accuracy

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Use of Exponents

Scientific notation uses power-of-10 *exponents*.

$$0.01/\text{yr} \times \$100,000 = \$1,000/\text{yr}$$

is the same as

$$10^{-2} / \text{yr} \times \$10^5 = \$10^3 / \text{yr}$$



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Use of Exponents

Adding exponents is the same as multiplying.

$$10^{(-2 + 5)} = 10^3$$

$10^{-2} / \text{yr} \times \$10^5 = \$10^3 / \text{yr}$



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Use of Exponents

In risk mapping, the exponent is used to represent the number.

\$100,000

is represented by

5



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Use of Exponents

In risk mapping, the exponent is used to represent the number.

$0.01/\text{yr} \times \$100,000 = \$1,000/\text{yr}$

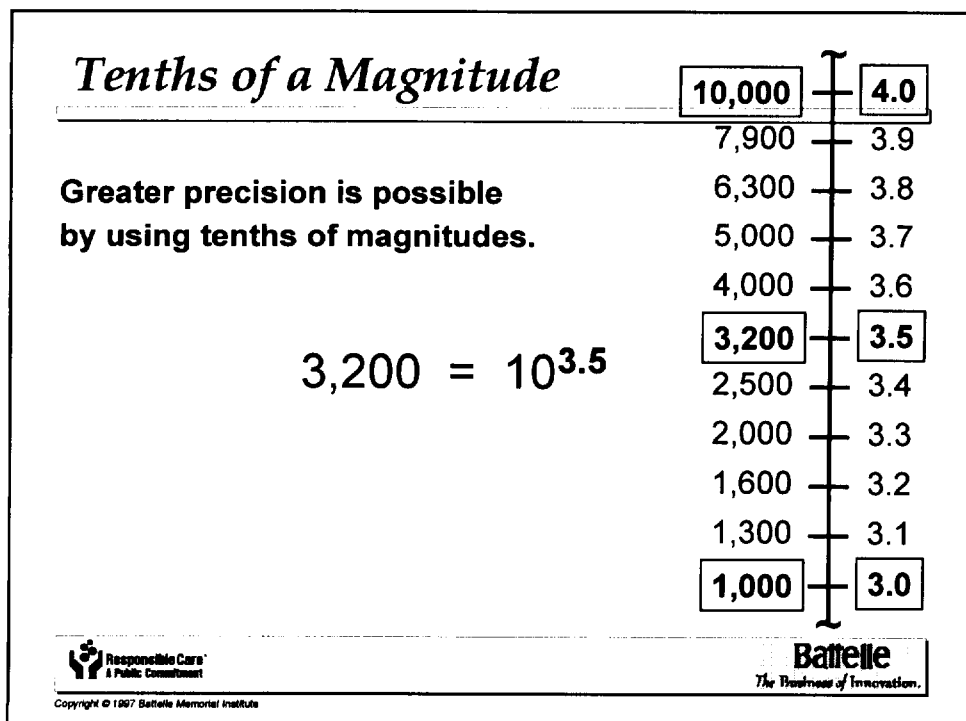
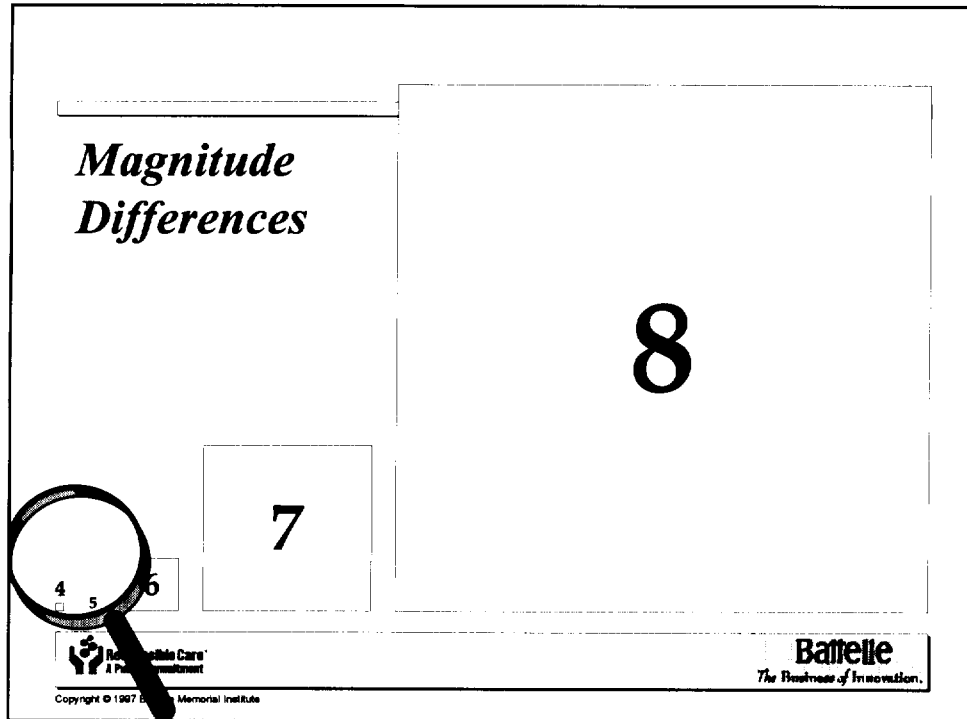
is represented by

-2 + 5 = 3



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Tenths of a Magnitude

Only the decimal place changes
for the next higher magnitude.

100,000	5.0
79,000	4.9
63,000	4.8
50,000	4.7
40,000	4.6
32,000	4.5
25,000	4.4
20,000	4.3
16,000	4.2
13,000	4.1
10,000	4.0



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Tenths of a Magnitude

Rule of thumb:
A two-fold increase
corresponds to
~0.3 order of magnitude.

160,000	5.2
100,000	5.0
79,000	4.9
63,000	4.8
50,000	4.7
40,000	4.6
32,000	4.5
25,000	4.4
20,000	4.3
16,000	4.2
13,000	4.1
10,000	4.0



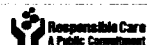
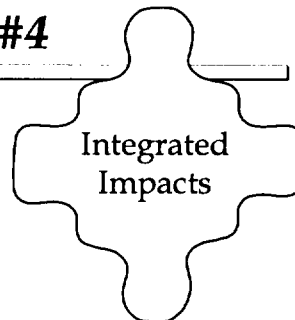
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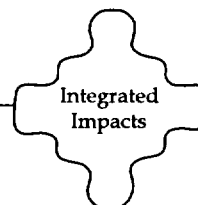
KEY ELEMENT #4

Diverse impacts must all be considered by the decision maker.

- Safety & health
- Environment
- Facilities
- Business
- Stakeholders



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Need:

A means of combining diverse impacts into a unified cost + risk picture.

Approach:

Put scales of consequence severities into a unified orders-of-magnitude framework.

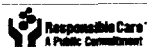


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Impact Magnitudes (Simplified)

	Public S&H	Site S&H	Environ- mental	Cost, Loss, or Liability
8	Fatality or permanent health effect	Many fatalities	Widespread and long-term or permanent	\$100,000,000
7		Fatality or permanent health effect		\$10,000,000
6	Severe injury or multiple injuries		Widespread and short-term or localized and long-term	\$1,000,000
5	Injury or hospitalization	Severe injury or multiple injuries		\$100,000
4	Exposure above limits	Recordable injury	Localized and short-term	\$10,000



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Impact Magnitudes

	Public S&H	Site S&H	Environ- mental	Cost, Loss, or Liability
8	NOTE: The responsible decision makers must agree with the integrated impact table before proceeding with the risk mapping.			\$100,000,000
7				\$10,000,000
6				\$1,000,000
5				\$100,000
4				\$10,000

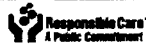


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DOE Performance Categories

- Public Health & Safety
- Site Personnel Health & Safety
- Environmental
- Compliance
- Mission Impact
- Mortgage Reduction
- Social, Cultural, Economic



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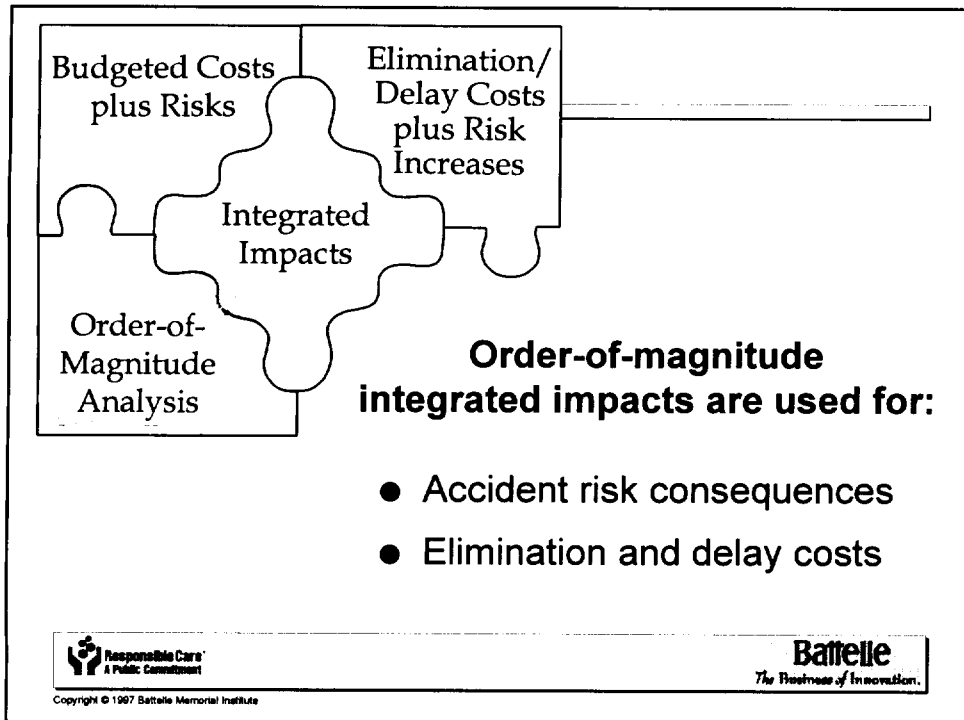
DOE Categories: Integrated Impacts

	Public S&H	Site S&H	Env	Com- pliance	Mission Impact	Mtge Redn	Soc/ Cult/ Econ
7	PS1		EN1		MI1	MR1	
6		SP1	EN2	CO1		MR2	SO1
5	PS2	SP2		CO2	MI2		SO2
4		SP3	EN3				SO3
3	PS3				MI3		SO4
2		SP4		CO3			



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KEY ELEMENT #5


Risk Mapping Database

For risk mapping of Pantex Waste Management activities, all cost and risk parameters were entered into a customized Access® database.

- Automatic risk calculations
- Queries and reports

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Main Form



Data Entry Forms	Query Data Views	Reports
Departments	Completed Work Elements	Completed Work Elements
Add/Delete Work Element	Work Elements Providing Preventions and Protections	Performance Scenario Work Sheets
Confirm Work Elements	Performance Risk for this Year	Delay Scenario Work Sheets
Edit Work Elements	Delay Cost for this Year	Elimination Scenario Work Sheets
Deviation Scenarios	Delay Risk for this Year	Chart of Contribution of Work Elements to Total Risk
Preventions/Protections	Net Delay Liability	Chart of Net Delay Liability
Flow Charts	Annualized Performance Risk	Chart of Net Elimination Liability
Export to MS Project	Elimination Cost	
Database Window	Annualized Elimination Risk	
Exit Microsoft Access	Net Elimination Liability	

Deviation Scenarios

Work Element: HW On-site Transportation

Type	Year	Scenario No.	Consequences	Impacts	Scenario																								
Deviation	1998	5	Worker exposure: Environmental contamination: cleanup time and cost.	PS 0.0 SP 4.0 EN 4.0 CO 0.0 MI 4.0 MR 4.0 SO 4.0	Frequency -2.0 Total Impact 4.7 Risk 2.7																								
Spill or leak Without Preventions 1.0																													
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Preventions</th> <th>Effectiveness</th> <th colspan="2">Protections</th> <th>Effectiveness</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>▶ Training</td> <td>-</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>▶ EOC for 24-hour contact by driver.</td> <td>-</td> <td>-1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Procedures for material handling</td> <td>-</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>Qualified spill response team.</td> <td>-</td> <td>-1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>*</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Preventions		Effectiveness	Protections		Effectiveness	▶ Training	-	-0.5	▶ EOC for 24-hour contact by driver.	-	-1.0	Procedures for material handling	-	-0.5	Qualified spill response team.	-	-1.0	*	-	-	*	-	-
Preventions		Effectiveness	Protections		Effectiveness																								
▶ Training	-	-0.5	▶ EOC for 24-hour contact by driver.	-	-1.0																								
Procedures for material handling	-	-0.5	Qualified spill response team.	-	-1.0																								
*	-	-	*	-	-																								

1-35A-3

Deviation Scenario
 Record: of 7

Work Element
 Record: of 92

Project Management

Risk
Mapping
Database

The risk mapping database fields are based on a MS Project® task structure.

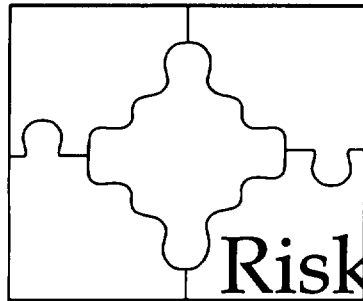
- Share budgeted cost information
- Eliminate or delay a task:
automatically update task structure



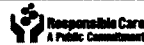
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Task Name		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
62	Hazardous Waste																								
63	Haz Waste Operations Mgmt.																								
64	Haz Waste Technical Mgmt.																								
65	Haz Waste Tracking System																								
66	Haz Waste Generation Oversight																								
67	Haz Waste Characterization																								
68	Haz Waste Training and Travel																								
69	HW Permitting Activities																								
70	Haz TSD Alternatives Develop.																								
71	Haz Waste Audit Plan/Response																								
72	Audits of HW Offsite TSDs																								
73	HW Offsite Waste Storage																								
74	HW On-site Transportation																								
75	HW Storage Fac. Ops. & Maint.																								
76	Hazardous Waste Treatment																								
77	HW On-site/Other DOE Site																								
78	HW Commercial Treatment																								
79	Hazardous Waste Disposal																								
80	HW Shipment Coord./Doc. Prep.																								
81	Haz Waste Disposal																								



Risk Mapping Applied to Pantex Waste Management



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Risk Map

MODEL



ANALYZE

PLAN



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Risk Map

● **MODEL:** Define work elements; agree on baselines

● **ANALYZE:** Cost and risk factors

Performance Cost

Performance Risk

Delay Cost

Delay Risk

Elimination Cost

Elimination Risk

● **PLAN:** Use results for cost/risk-based decisions



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MODEL

ANALYZE

PLAN



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MODEL

Activities must be broken down to the level at which risk/\$ decisions are made.

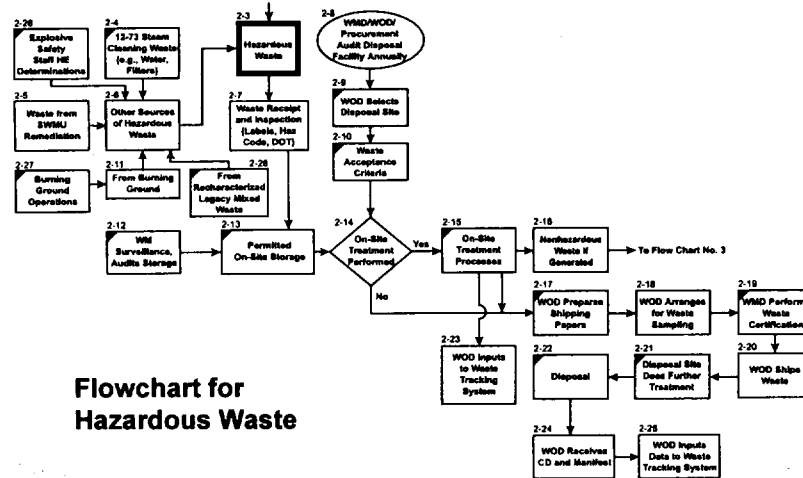
	Program	Dept	ADS	Project	Activity
Pantex	WM/ER	WM	A0001		Shipping Coord.
			A0002		LLW Treatment
	Weapons		A0003		LLW Disposal
	Support	E R			



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Flowchart Model for Pantex WM



Flowchart for Hazardous Waste



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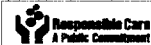


MODEL



ANALYZE

PLAN



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Ground Rules

- **Actual costs, not bounding cases**
- **Best-estimate risks, not worst cases**
- **Order-of-magnitude estimates OK**
 - Better to be accurate than to be precise
 - Don't spend time getting more precise than 2x to 3x
- **Aim for highest-risk scenarios**
 - Highest combined likelihood and severity
 - Will not have exhaustive set of scenarios



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Risk Mapping Factors

WORK ELEMENT e.g., Waste Treatment	<i>Performance Cost</i>
	<i>Performance Risk</i>
	<i>Delay Cost</i>
	<i>Delay Risk Increase</i>
	<i>Elimination Cost</i>
	<i>Elim. Risk Increase</i>



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Performance Cost

WORK ELEMENT e.g., Waste Treatment	<i>Performance Cost</i>
	<i>Performance Risk</i>
	<i>Delay Cost</i>
	<i>Delay Risk Increase</i>
	<i>Elimination Cost</i>
	<i>Elim. Risk Increase</i>

= Budgeted cost to
perform work element,
by fiscal year



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Performance Risk

WORK ELEMENT e.g., Waste Treatment	<i>Performance Cost</i>
	<i>Performance Risk</i>
	<i>Delay Cost</i>
	<i>Delay Risk Increase</i>
	<i>Elimination Cost</i>
	<i>Elim. Risk Increase</i>

= Non-budgeted liability
involved in performing
work, by fiscal year



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Obtaining the Performance Risk

<i>Performance Cost</i>
<i>Performance Risk</i>
<i>Delay Cost</i>
<i>Delay Risk Increase</i>

- Scenario-based risk analysis
- Best done by team review

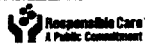
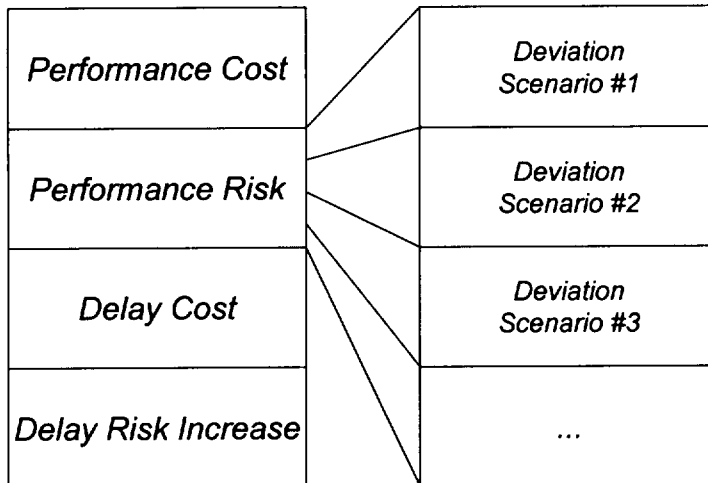


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Scenario-Based Risk Analysis



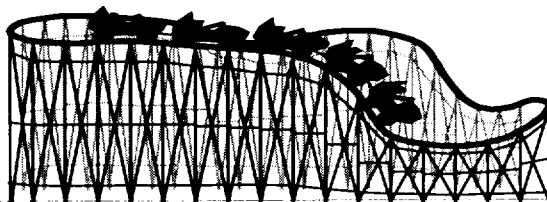
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Risk

Risk combines the *frequency* and *severity* of scenario consequences of concern.

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Frequency} \times \text{Severity}$$



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$$\text{Risk} = \text{Frequency} \times \text{Severity}$$

Scenario Impact
(Severity of consequences)

7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1

Scenario Frequency

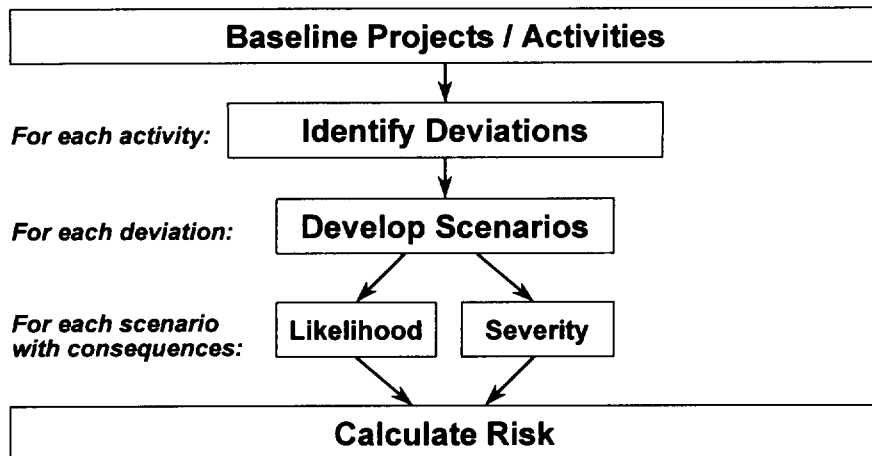
RISK



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Scenario-Based Risk Analysis

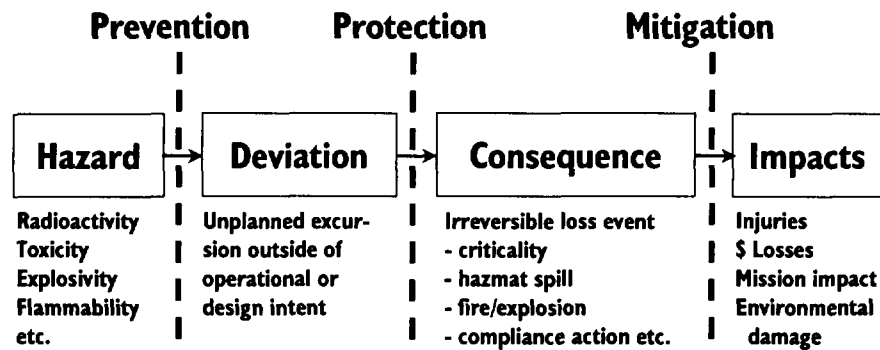


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Anatomy of an Incident

Deviation scenario elements:



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1. Define the Activity Baseline

- Design/operational intention
- Process parameters
- Equipment, procedures



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2. Identify a Deviation from the Baseline

Deviation



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3. Determine Protections Against the Deviation

Protections

Success

No Consequence

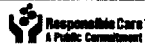
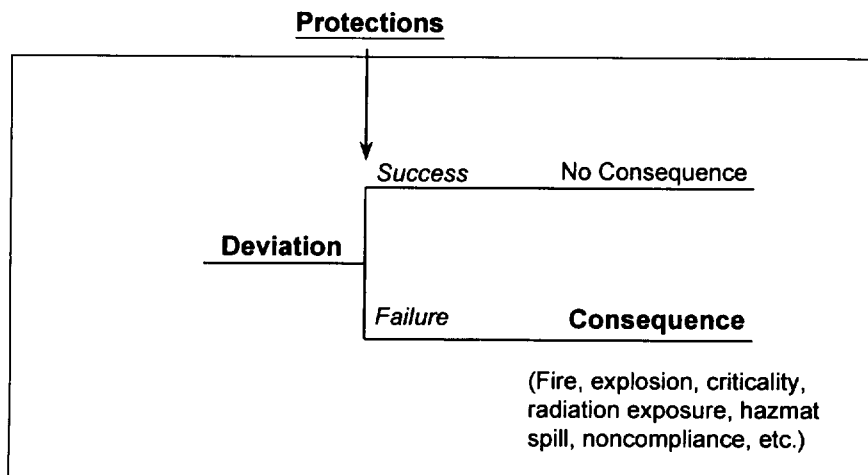
Deviation



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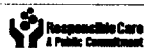
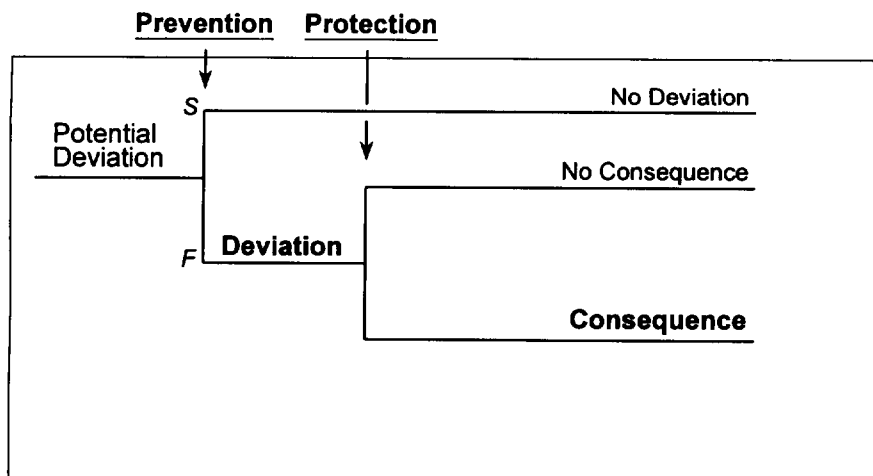
4. Trace Deviation to Loss Consequences



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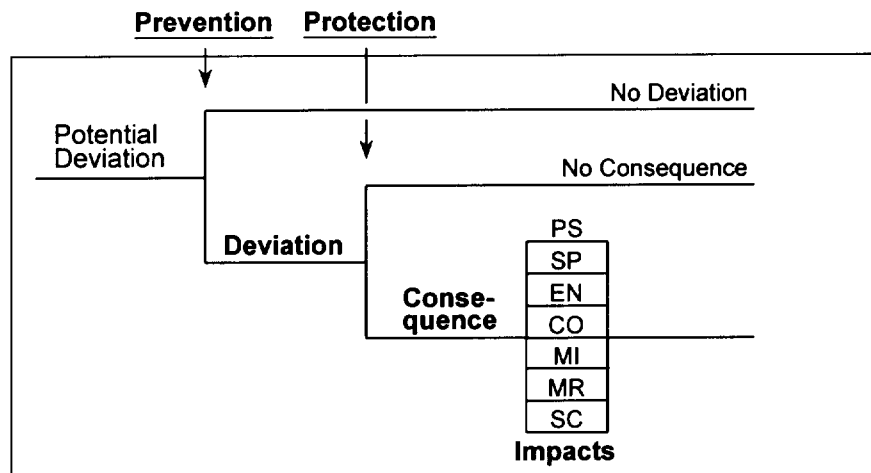
5. Identify Deviation Prevention Measures



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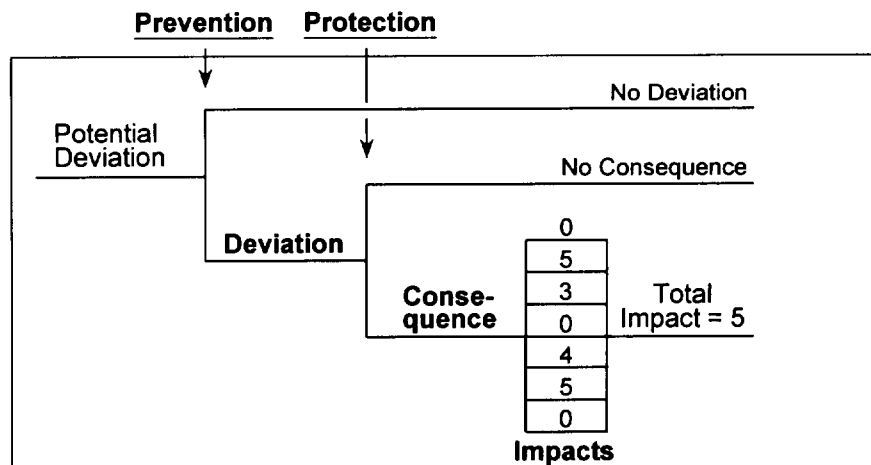
6. Determine Impact Magnitudes



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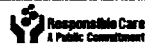
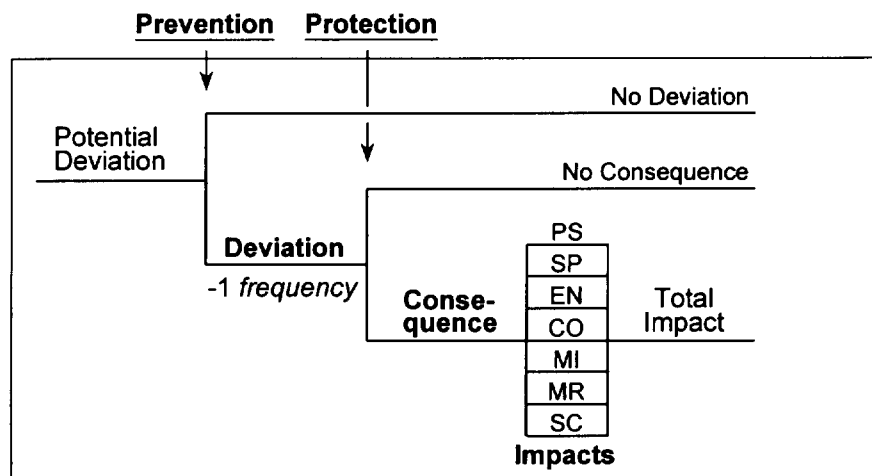
7. Calculate Total Impact



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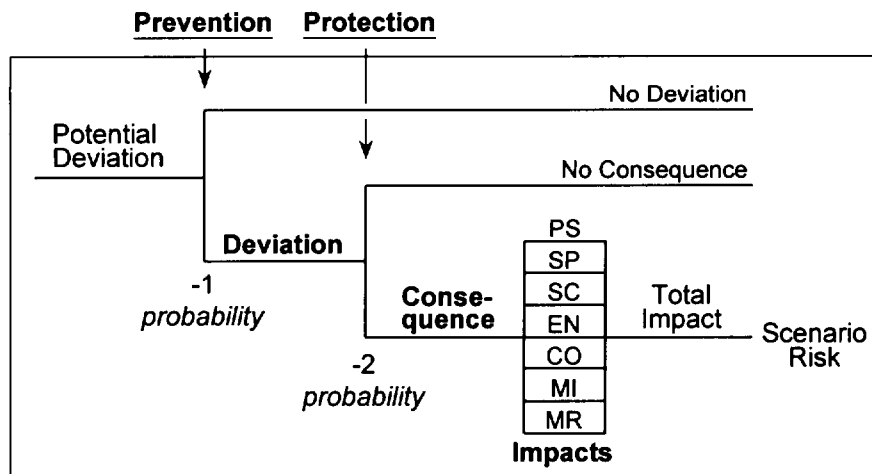
8. Quantify Deviation Frequency



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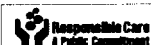
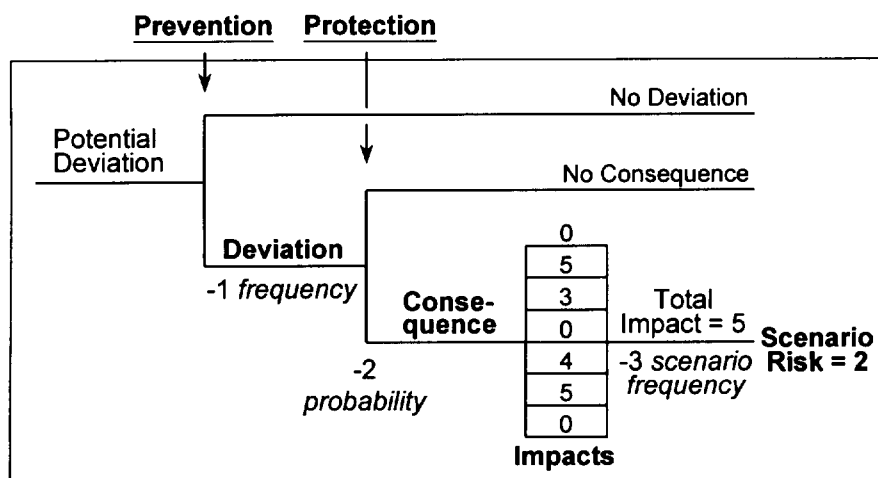
9. Quantify Prevention, Protection Effectiveness



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10. Calculate Scenario Risk



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Deviation Scenarios

Work Element: E1301040201 HW On-site Transportation Edit Work Element

Type	Year	Scenario No.	Consequences	Impacts	Scenario
Deviation	1998	5	Worker exposure; Environmental contamination; cleanup time and cost.	PS 0.0 SP 4.0 EN 4.0 CO 0.0 MI 4.0 MR 4.0 SO 4.0	Frequency -2.0 Total Impact 4.7 Risk 2.7
Spill or leak	0.0	Without Preventions 1.0			
Preventions			Effectiveness	Protections	
Training			-0.5	EOC for 24-hour contact by driver. -1.0	
Procedures for material handling.			-0.5	Qualified spill response team. -1.0	
*				*	

1-35A-3

Deviation Scenario: 5 of 7
Work Element: 74 of 32

Apply to Waste Families Copy Scenarios

Performance Risk: Summary

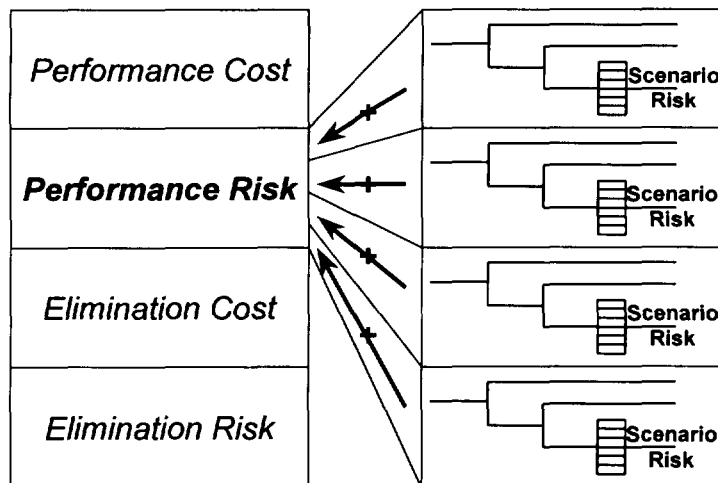
- Baseline
- Deviations
- Preventions and Protections
- Impact Magnitudes
- Frequency and Probabilities
- Scenario Risk
- Combine scenario risks to obtain work element performance risk



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Performance Risk from Scenario Risks



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Risk Ranking

Performance Cost

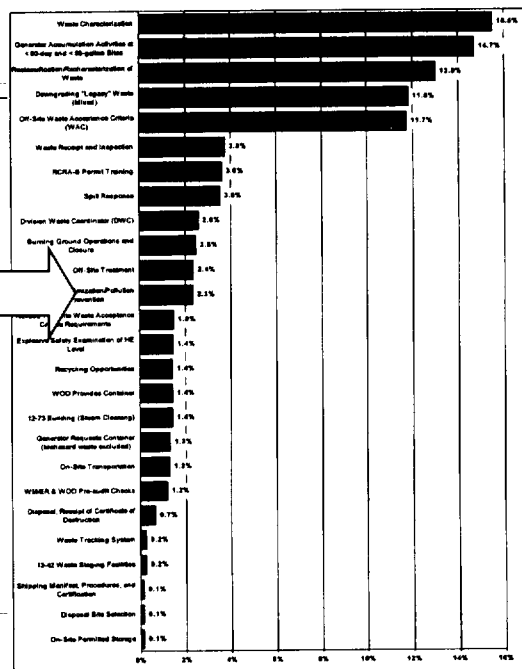
Performance Risk

Elimination Cost

Elimination Risk



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Delay Cost

Performance Cost

Performance Risk

Delay Cost

Delay Risk Increase

Elimination Cost

Elim. Risk Increase

**WORK
ELEMENT**
e.g., Waste
Treatment

= Total expected liability if
element is delayed a year



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Delay Risk Increase

WORK ELEMENT e.g., Waste Treatment	Performance Cost
	Performance Risk
	Delay Cost
	Delay Risk Increase
	Elimination Cost
	Elim. Risk Increase

= Site-wide risk increase if activity is delayed a year



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Elimination Cost

WORK ELEMENT e.g., Waste Treatment	Performance Cost
	Performance Risk
	Delay Cost
	Delay Risk Increase
	Elimination Cost
	Elim. Risk Increase

= Total expected liability if element is eliminated



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Obtaining the Elimination Cost

<i>Performance Cost</i>
<i>Performance Risk</i>
<i>Elimination Cost</i>
<i>Elimination Risk</i>

- Must consider all impacts
- Expected costs and impacts
- Determine magnitude; e.g.,

7	\$10,000,000
6	\$1,000,000
5	\$100,000
4	\$10,000
- Can use partial magnitudes

5.5	\$300,000
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Elimination Risk Increase

WORK ELEMENT e.g., Waste Treatment	<i>Performance Cost</i>
	<i>Performance Risk</i>
	<i>Delay Cost</i>
	<i>Delay Risk Increase</i>
	<i>Elimination Cost</i>
	<i>Elim. Risk Increase</i>

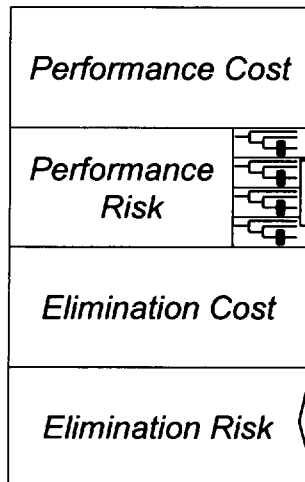
= Site-wide risk increase
if activity is eliminated



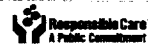
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Obtaining the Elimination Risk Increase



- Must consider elimination of *preventions and protections*
- Therefore, must have deviation scenarios completed first
- Must also tie *preventions and protections* to work elements
- Risk increase automatically calculated by database query



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Initiating Events vs Safeguards

- **Initiating events are the causes of losses**
 - Human error, mechanical failure, external events
 - **Cannot** continue normal operation once occurred
 - Important parameter is the **frequency**
- **Safeguards are barriers against losses**
 - Preventions, Protections, Mitigations
 - **Can** continue normal operation for a time, even if unavailable
 - Important parameter is the dependent **probability** of being inadequate when needed



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Example: Emergency Relief Device

Consider a fusible plug on a chlorine cylinder.

- **Premature opening of the fusible plug (e.g., due to corrosion) would be an *initiating event***
 - Initiates an accidental event sequence, or scenario
 - Important parameter is the frequency of occurrence
- **Failure of the fusible plug to open when needed would be a *protection failure***
 - Operation can continue with plug in failed-closed state
 - Important parameter is the probability of failure when needed

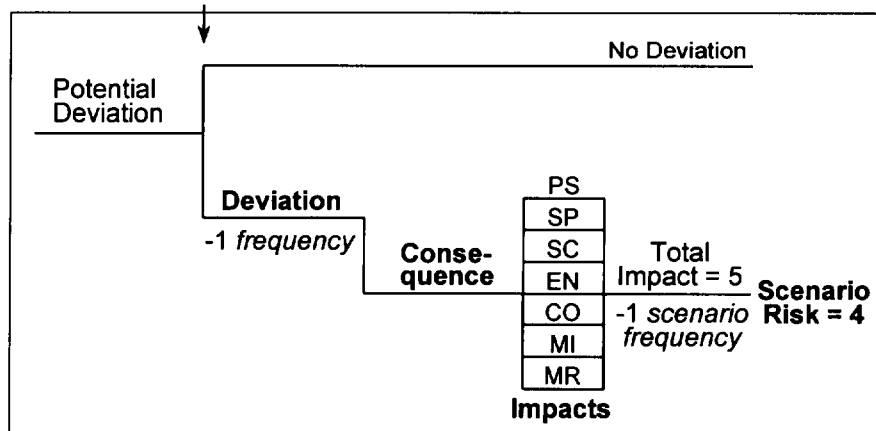


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Eliminate Work Element Providing Protection

Prevention



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MODEL

ANALYZE



PLAN



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PLAN



Looking at one work element
at a time:

- Performance Cost+Risk
 < Elimination Cost+Risk:
 Not beneficial to eliminate
- Performance Cost+Risk
 > Elimination Cost+Risk:
 Consider eliminating first



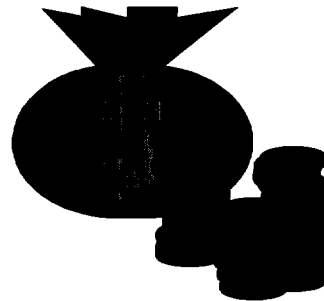
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Performance Cost + Performance Risk

WORK ELEMENT e.g., Waste Treatment	<i>Performance Cost</i>
	<i>Performance Risk</i>
	<i>Delay Cost</i>
	<i>Delay Risk Increase</i>
	<i>Elimination Cost</i>
	<i>Elim. Risk Increase</i>

} Neither is incurred if this work element is delayed or eliminated



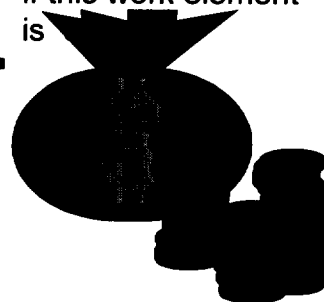
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Delay Cost + Delay Risk

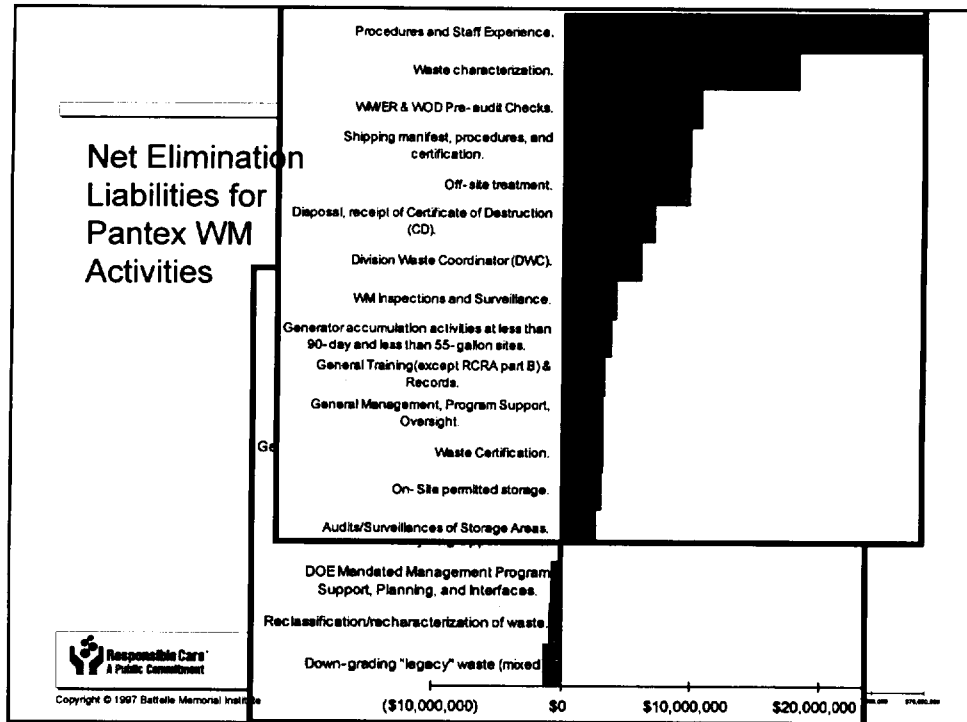
WORK ELEMENT e.g., Waste Treatment	<i>Performance Cost</i>
	<i>Performance Risk</i>
	<i>Delay Cost</i>
	<i>Delay Risk Increase</i>
	<i>Elimination Cost</i>
	<i>Elim. Risk Increase</i>

} Both are realized if this work element is



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Use of Risk Mapping Results

- Determine/reduce existing risks
- Find what activities may be cut with least impact
- Reallocate resources
- Update MS Project schedules
- Prioritize new projects
- Analyze alternate pathways
- Populate DOE Risk Data Sheets



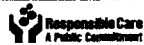
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Conclusions

A risk mapping process has been employed, featuring:

- Quantitative risk magnitudes
- *Prevention* and *protection* activities considered separately from operational activities
- Integration of ES&H, mission, societal, and \$ impacts
- Time-dependent projects combined with on-going activities in the same risk ranking
- Flexibility to consider risks at different organizational levels
- Capability to optimize resources by showing how risks can be managed in the face of decreasing resources



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